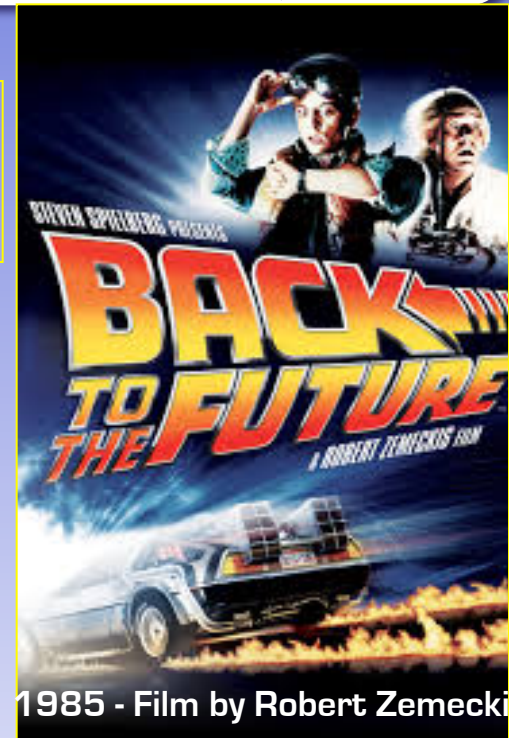
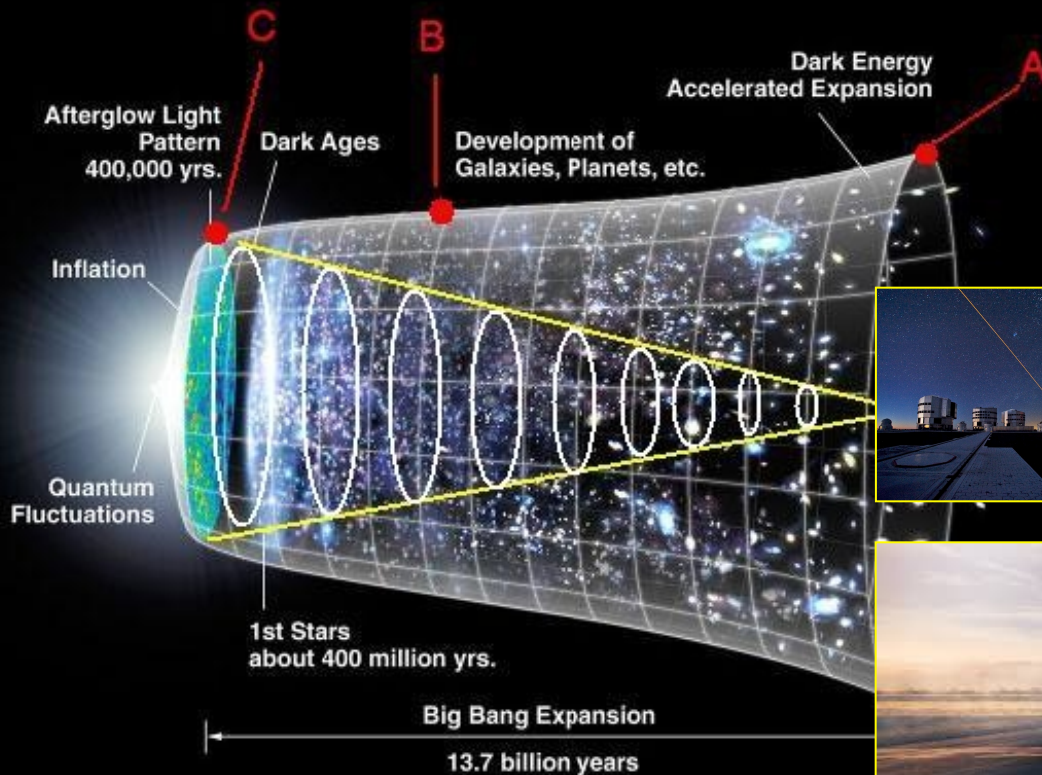


Reconstructing the evolution of galaxies with cosmic time

Galaxy Spectroscopic Samples as time machines:

- Lookback time studies;
- Archeological studies;
- Forecasts for future survey.

Key probes to investigate galaxy formation and evolution



1985 - Film by Robert Zemeckis

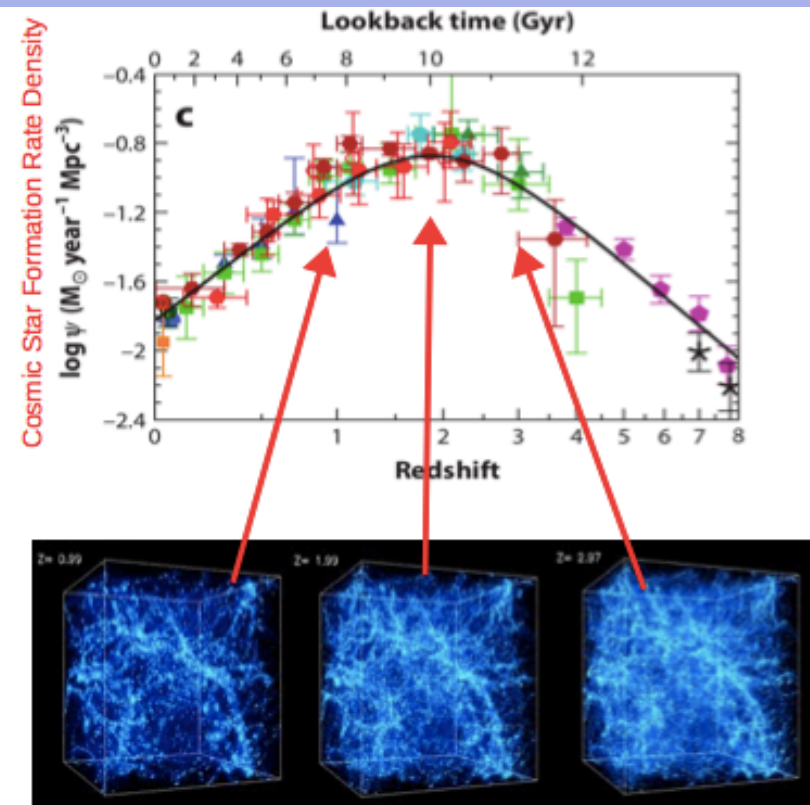
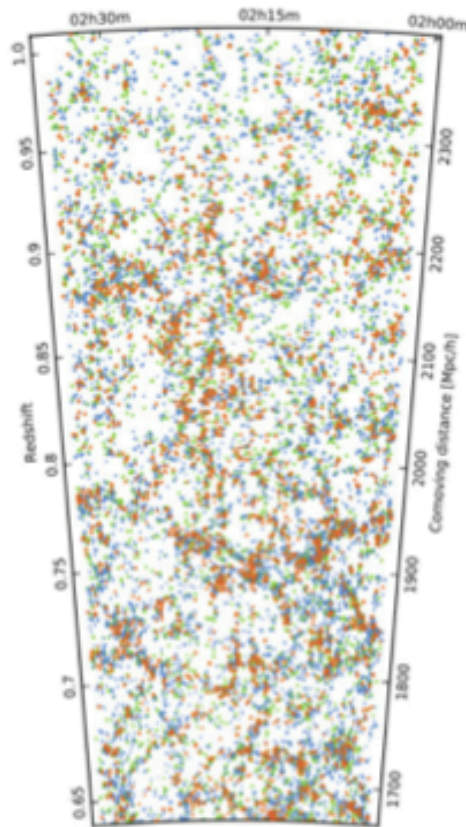
Inferring the physical properties and star formation histories of galaxies through cosmic time

The role of the environment in galaxy evolution

Galaxies that live in dense environments (clusters, groups, filaments ...) are affected by physical processes that can alter their properties (quench star-formation, change shape etc)

Which is the epoch when the role of the environment was more effective?

Guzzo et al 2014
VIPERS survey



Past, Present, public and future projects



zCOSMOS (20k spectra @ $z < 1$)

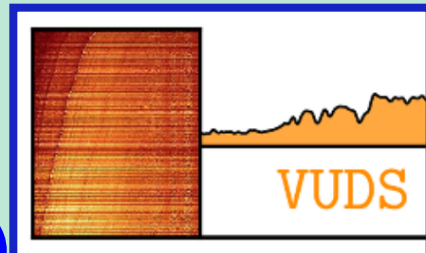
GMASS (~200 spectra @ $z < 1$ & $z > 2$)

VIPERS (100k spectra @ $0.5 < z < 1.2$)



VUDS (10k spectra @ $z > 2$)

VANDELS (2k spectra @ $1 < z < 4$)



SDSS + BOSS (high-R spectra @ $z < 0.5$)

Lega-C (spectra $z \sim 1$)

MUSE + MANGA (IFU)

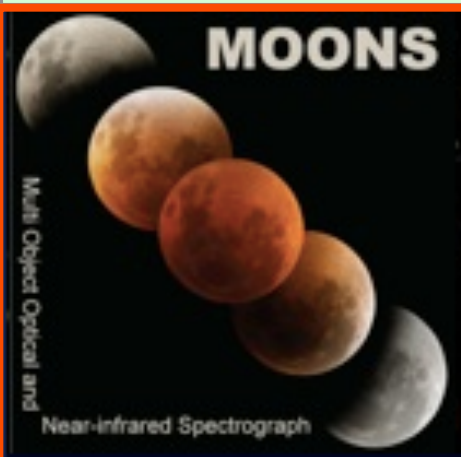


WEAVE+STePs

(high-R spectra @ $0.3 < z < 0.8$)

MOONS (near-IR spectra $0.7 < z < 2$)

Euclid (H α emitters $0.9 < z < 2.3$)



Background: evolution of scaling relations is poorly constrained at $z > 1$ [e.g. van de Sande+14; Belli+14]. ETGs and massive SFGs may lie on the same FP [Bezanson+15]

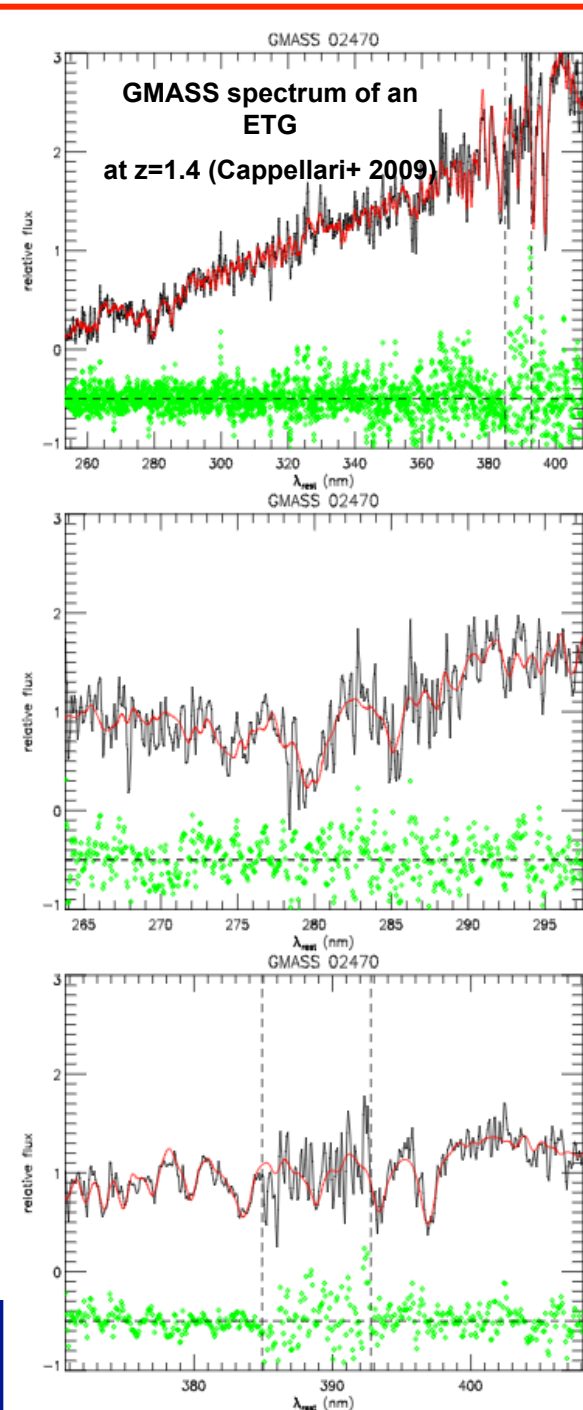
Aims: derive the evolution of scaling relations of dispersion-dominated galaxies [e.g. $\sigma_{\text{vel}}-M^*$, $M_{\text{dyn}}-M^*$, FP , $mass-FP$, $size-mass$, $density-mass$], constraints on M/L and IMF , comparison of ETGs and SFGs, and with models of massive galaxy formation.

How: high S/N and moderate resolution of **VANDELS** spectra to measure σ_{vel} and estimate dynamical masses of individual and stacked spectra. HST imaging will be used for surface brightness profiles and structural parameters.

Tools: PPXF, STARLIGHT, GALFIT

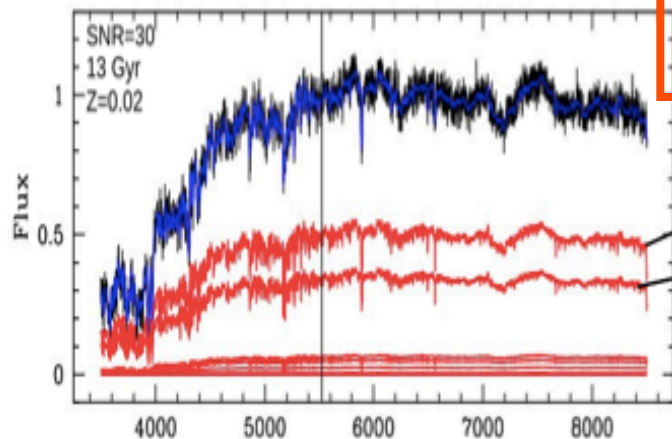
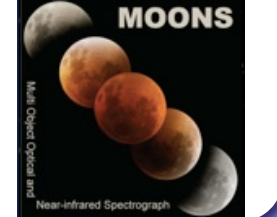
People @ INAF-OABo: L. Pozzetti, M. Bolzonella, O. Cucciati

@ DIFA A. Cimatti, M. Moresco, M. Talia

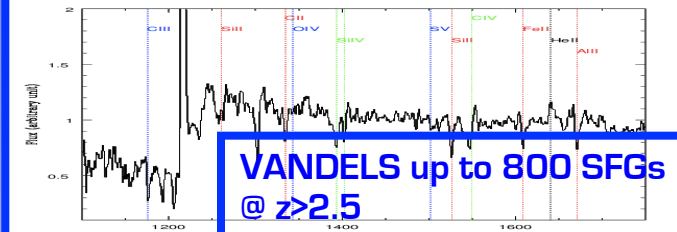


VANDELS

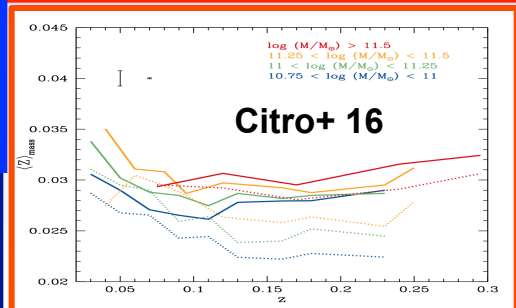
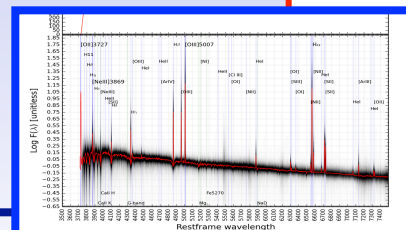
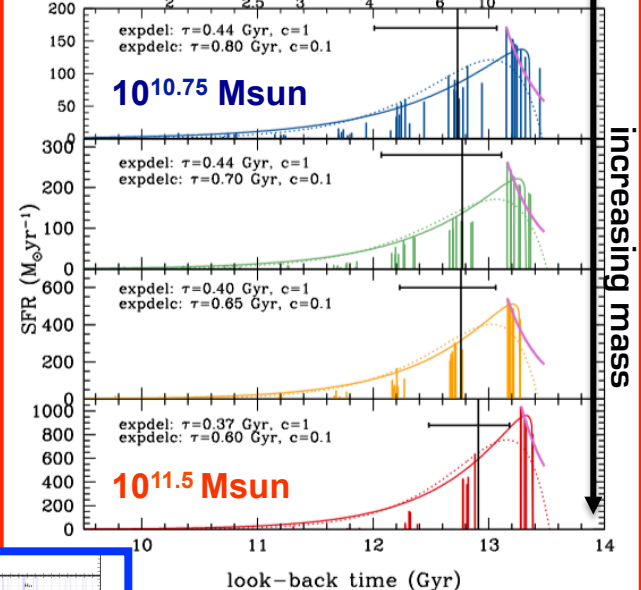
Spectral fitting decomposition



VANDELS up to 300 ETGs
@ $1.5 < z < 2.5$



Citro+ 16 \rightarrow Passive SFHs



How: spectral continuum decomposition, + absorption
and emission lines from single or stacked high S/N spectra.

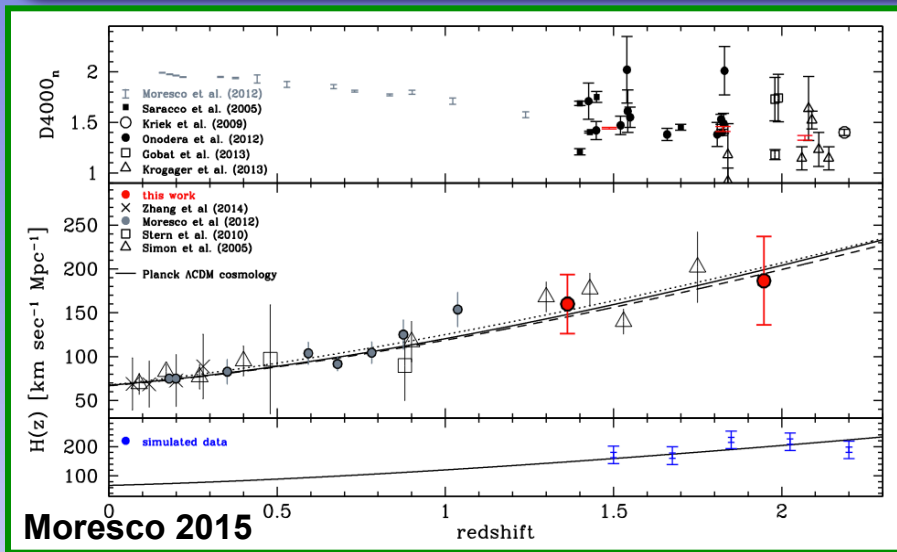
Aim: Derive physical properties (age, Z, dust, U, ...) and SFHs as a function of cosmic time, galaxy type, environment

Surveys: VANDELS ($1 < z < 4$) + simulations WEAVE
($0.3 < z < 0.8$) + MOONS ($z > 0.8$)

Tools: STARLIGHT, PPXF, CLOUDY

People involved @ INAF-OABO: L. **Pozzetti**, M. Bolzonella, O. Cucciati

@ DIFA A. Cimatti, M. Moresco, M. Talia



Background: $H(z)$ poor constraint at $z > 1$

Aims: possibility of setting cosmological constraints from the spectroscopic evolution (studying absorption and continuum indices) of passive galaxies

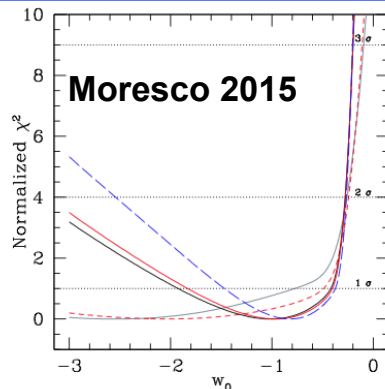
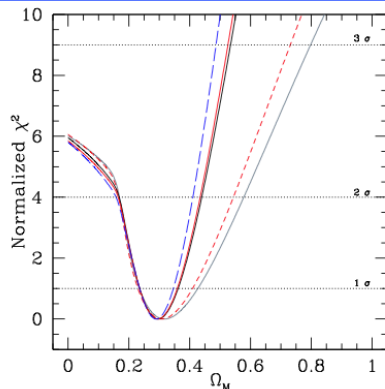
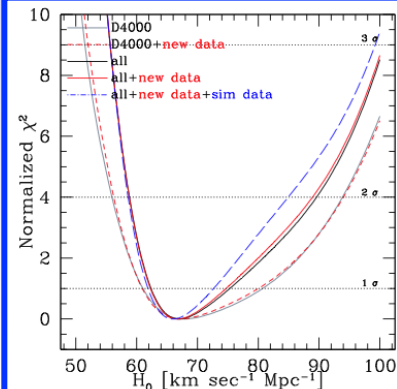
How: using D4000 and UV indices and breaks as cosmic chronometers (Moresco +2012, Moresco 2015, Moresco+2016).

Surveys & Tools: VANDELS spectra, MCMC

H_0

Ω_m

ω_0



➤ From ~30 to ~300 Massive ($>10^{10.5}$ Msun) Passive galaxies @ $1.5 < z < 2.5$

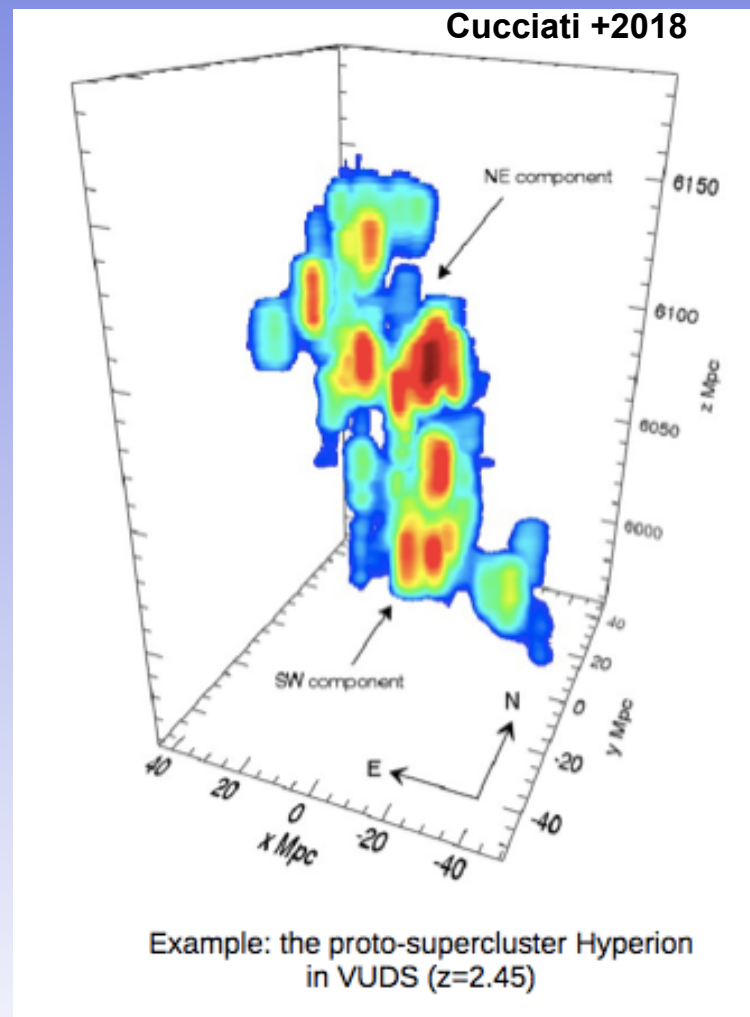
People involved @ DIFA , M.
Moresco, A. Cimatti
 @ INAF-OASBo: L. Pozzetti

Background: At $z > 2$ structures are still in formation, and it is easier to catch environmental processes in the moment they are happening.

Aims: The aim of this project is characterize environment and to perform a systematic search of candidate proto-clusters in **VANDELS**

How: Using photometric and spectroscopic redshifts to derive environment, even at $z > 2$. The Voronoi tessellation is effective for structures in formation, which might have different shapes

Tools: An IDL tool is currently available for density field derivation and detection of proto-cluster candidates



People involved @ INAF-OABO: O. Cucciati, M. Bolzonella, L. Pozzetti

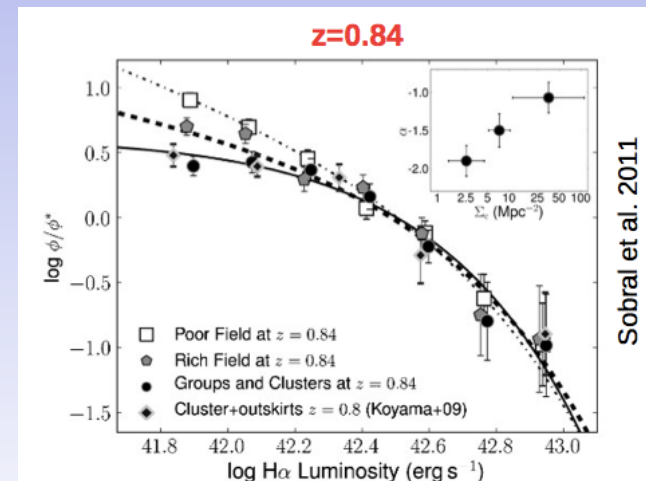
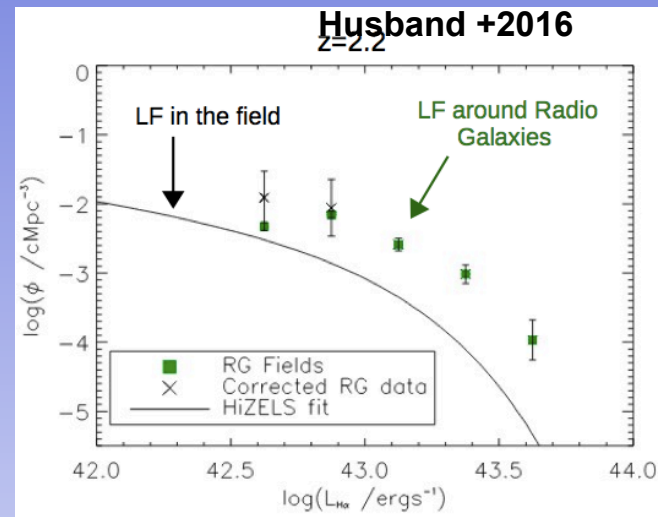
@ DIFA A. Cimatti

Background: The $H\alpha$ emission is a tracer of star formation activity. The study of the $H\alpha$ Luminosity Function (LF) allows us to derive the total Cosmic Star Formation rate Density at any epoch.

Aims: Study of the $H\alpha$ LF in different environments at $z > 2$, to verify the enhancement of SF activity in high density regions. This analysis will be also used for the forecasts for the **Euclid** surveys.

How: Use of catalogues of $H\alpha$ emitters (e.g. **HiZELS**) + environment characterization.

Tools: Codes already available for the derive the environment and for the computation of the LF



Other projects based on environment in other surveys are also available

People @ INAF-OABO: **Cucciati**, Pozzetti, Zucca

@ DIFA Cimatti